

DERYUGIN, A.; LOMONOSOV, A.; KOROL'. Yu., zasluzhennyy master sporta; GUSEV, Ye; KARYAGIN, A.; ZINKEYEVA, 7., master sporta; VINOGRADOV, A.; KHRISTOFOROV, G., master sporta; YUDIN, S.; FOMIN, G., master sporta.

Our inquiry. Za rul. 15 no.4:2-3 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Nachal'nik otdela avtomotosporta Komiteta po fizicheskoy kul'ture i sportu pri Jovete Ministrov SSSR (for Dervugin). 2. Predsedatel' Moskovskogo oblastnogo komiteta Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeynik armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Lomonosov). 3. Inzhener-mekhanogo sportivnogo obshchestva "Trudovyye rezervy" (for Zinkeyeva). 5. Nachal'nik Moskovskogo Avtomotokluba (for Vinogradov). 6. Trearmii, aviatsii i flotu (for Khristoforov). 7. Nachal'nik i starshiy trener komandy TaSK MO (for Yudin). (Motorcycle racing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510001-6"

AUTHOR:

Fomin, G., Master of Sports (Kaluga)

Sov/85-58-8-11/40

TTILE:

Gerkules-3 Winch for Launching Gliders (Lebedka "Gerkules-3" dlya zapuska planerov)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 8, pp 6-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1953, the DOSAAF Central Committee began using the Nazarov automatic winch for mechanized launching of single and two-seater glider training planes. However, this winch was not capable of launching gliders to the altitudes necessary for soaring flights. The DOSAAF Central Committee has now purchased more than 100 Gerkules-3 winches of Czech make for aeroclubs and glider stations. At the present stage of glider development these winches are better suited than others for mass training purposes. They are capable of launching gliders weighing up to 500 kg. to an altitude of 500 - 600 m. A detailed description of the winch and its operation is given. There are 4 photographs and 1 diagram.

Card 1/1

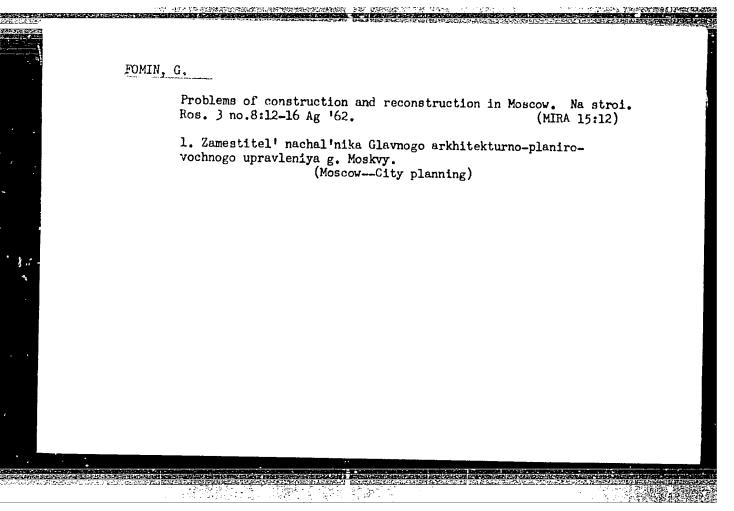
PETROV, V.; FOMIN, G.; SHKLOVSKAYA, R.; IDEL'SON, L.; BAZHENOVA, A.

In memory—C. Liakov Grigor's vich Dillon; on the 10th anniversary of his death. Vest. rent. i rad. 37 no.2:82-83 Mr-Ap '62.

(DILLON, IAKOV GRIGOR'EVICH, d.1951)

(MIRA 15:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510001-6"



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3625 0 \$/181/62/004/007/031/037 B178/B104

AUTHORS:

Tolstoy, N. A., Osipov, B. S., and Fomin, G. A.

TITLE:

Change in sign of the photo-emf of cuprous oxide

PERIODICAL:

Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 7, 1962, 1966-1967

TEXT: The change in sign of the photo-emf of Cu<sub>2</sub>O was detected by using the pulsed capacitor method. The advantage of this method lies in the fact that the photo-emf can be regarded as resulting from a single excitation of the substance by single pulses in the absence of a residual excited state. The existence of a residual excitation is particularly marked at low temperatures. At room temperature, Cu<sub>2</sub>O has a p-type

photo-emf which decreases continuously with dropping temperature. An n-type photo-emf appears between -40 and -80°C and increases rapidly with decreasing temperature. At -180°C, the pulse of the n-type photo-emf is 10 to 20 times stronger than that of the p-type photo-emf, and 2 to 5 times stronger than the p-type pulse at room temperature. As the p-type pulse lasts longer, it is possible to observe both pulses at the Card 1/2

Change in sign of the photo-emf ...

S/181/62/004/007/031/037 B178/B104

same time. The relation between the amplitudes of the p- and n-type photo-emf depends on the wavelength of the exciting light. At room temperature and in red or UV light only an n-type photo-emf exists.

ASSOCIATION: Cosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im. S. I. Vavilova

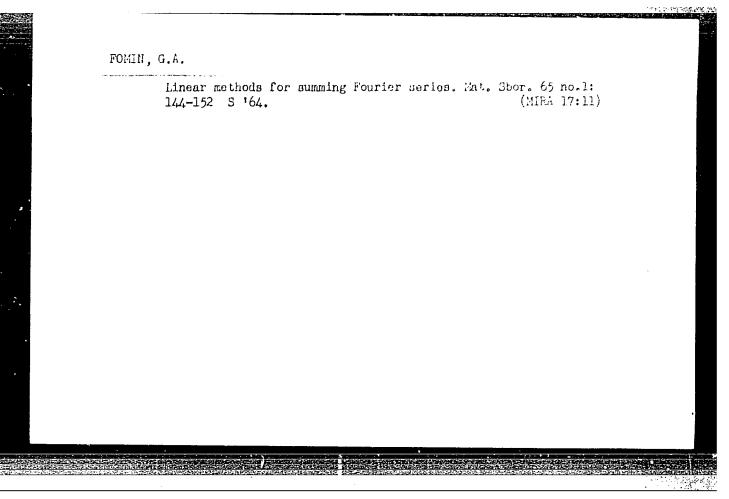
Leningrad (State Optical Institute imeni S. V. Vavilov,

Leningrad)

SUBMITTED:

March 21, 1962

Card 2/2



Folki, C. E. - "Significance of a Magnified X-Ray of the Chert in the Recognition of Primary Cancer and Supportative Diseases of the Lungs." Sub 6 Jan 53, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

So: Vechernava Koskva January-December 1992

Significance of sharper of the lungs. Klin.med.		l radiodiagnosis of cancer (MLRA 6:5)
1. Rentgenologicheskiy o skogo klinicheskogo inst	ituta imeni M.F. Vladim	nogo nauchno-issledovatel'- irskogo. (Diagnosis, Radioscopic)

FOMIN, G.B., kand.med.nauk

X-ray diagnosis of congenital duodenal obstruction in nursing infants [with summary in English]. Pediatriia 36 no.5:50-55 My 158 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo oʻdela (zav.-dotsent V.I. Petrov) i detskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.I. Olevskiy) Moskovskogo ob-lastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta !
M.F. Vladimirskogo (dir. - kand.med.nauk P.M. Leonenko).

(DUODENUM-OBSTRUCTION)

FOMIN, G.B., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, D-80, Volokolamskoe shosse, d.14-b, kv.210)

Possibilities of roentgen diagnosis of varicose veins of the esophagus and stomach in hepato-lienal syndrome in children. Vest. rent. 1 rad. 35 no. 6:34-37 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

l. Iz rentgeno-radiologicheskogo otdela (zav. - kand.med.nauk Vil.Petrov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovate skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo (direk or - kand.med.nauk P.M. Leonenko).

(ESOPHAGUS—BLOOD SUPPLY) (SPLEEN—DISE SES)
(LIVER—DISEASES)

FOMIN, G.B.

Changes in the bone structure in certain children's diseases; lst report on leukemia. Vop. klin. pat. nc.2:236-243 '61 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz rentgeno-radiologicheskogo otdela (zuv. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik V.I.Petrov) i detskoy kliniki (zav. -prof. M.I.Olevskiy) Moskovksogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel\*skogo intituta imeni Vladimirskogo.

FOMIN, G.B., doktor med. nauk

X-ray diagnosis of staphylococcal metastatic pneumonia in children. Vest. rent. i rad. 40 no.6:25-28 N-D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Rentgeno-radiologicheskiy otdel (zav. - prof. V.I. Petrov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo, Moskva.

LEONENKO, P.M., kand, med. nauk, zanlushennyy vroch Edf. St. Fomin, s.h., doktor med. nauk

Professor Vladimir Ivanovich Petrov, 19057-; on his 63th birthday.
Vest. rent. i rad. 40 no.6:70-71 N-P '05. (RESA 19:1)

1. Direktor Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo intituta immi M.F. Tladimirskogo (for Leonenko).
2. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchnogo obshchostva rentgenologov i radiologov (for Fesin'.

27134 S/100/60/000/012/004/009 D207/D303

12-6000

Fomin, G.D., Engineer

TITLE:

AUTHOR:

Cutting frozen ground with a vibratory wedge

reinforced roller

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya stroitel'stva, no. 12, 1960, 8

TEXT: During erection of earth dams in winter it is impossible to use the hydromechanization method due to freeze-up. This happened when building the Stalingrad hydraulic system, where a surface of 20,000 m² froze up to a depth of 0.2 - 0.4 m. Ice layers alternated with layers of frozen fine-grained sand. Attempts to loosen and remove the above with bulldizers, A-157 (D-157) and six-bucket scrapers were unsuccessful. Applying a cutting ram to a tractor was ineffective. The author together with N.N. Belanovskiy solved the problem as follows: A vibro-roller, type NBK-25 (PVK-25) lesigned by A.A. Smolyar and V.I. Somov [Abstractor's note: Design of vibroroller, PVK-25 described in Mekhanizatsiya stroitel'stva,

Card 1/3

27134 S/100/60/000/012/004/009 D207/D303

Cutting frozen ground with ...

nc. 3, 1959] was modified. Changes consisted of welding wedges, with an angle of 180 on their edge, in a staggered pattern on surface of rollers. The distance between adjacent wedges was equal to double width of latter. The frame of the vibro-roller was enlarged in order to ensure a free passage of wedges. During the motion of the machine over frozen ground with a disengaged vibrator, only light marks of wedges were left. Switching-on a vibrator produced an immediate penetration of wedges into the frozen ground, and formation of cracks between the adjacent indentations. Slewing of rollers caused turning over of individual lumps of frozen ground. At the beginning, the depth of loosened layer amounted to 15 cm. For the above it was sufficient to have 5 - 7 passes of the tractor C-80 (S-80) vibroroller at first speed. The bulldozer then removed the loosened ground beyond the limits of the dam area. A check was made on different procedures of work: travelling of the vibroroller along a closed contour with gradual displacement of passes; shuttle-like displacement of the vibro-roller; shuttle motion of the vibro-roller lengthwise and crosswise over the area;

Card 2/3

2713l<sub>1</sub> S/100/60/000/012/004/009 D207/D303

Cutting frozen ground with ...

short duration stoppages of the tractor with the vibrator being switched-on. The third procedure was the most effective, and was thus adopted during operations. Results of the work allow the recommendation of the above as a high efficiency unit for loosening frozen ground over large areas. There are 1 figure and 1 Sovietbloc reference.

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Card 3/3

GOL'DIN, A.L., red.; ZHILENKOV, V.N., red.; IZMAYLOVA, R.A., red.; KRAYEV, G.A., red.; KRICHEVSKIY, I.Ye., red.; KYAKK, V.A., red.; SOKOLOV, I.B., red.; SUDAKOV, V.B., red.; FOMIN, G.D., red.; SHUL'MAN, S.G., red.; ABRAMSON, L.S., tekhn. red.

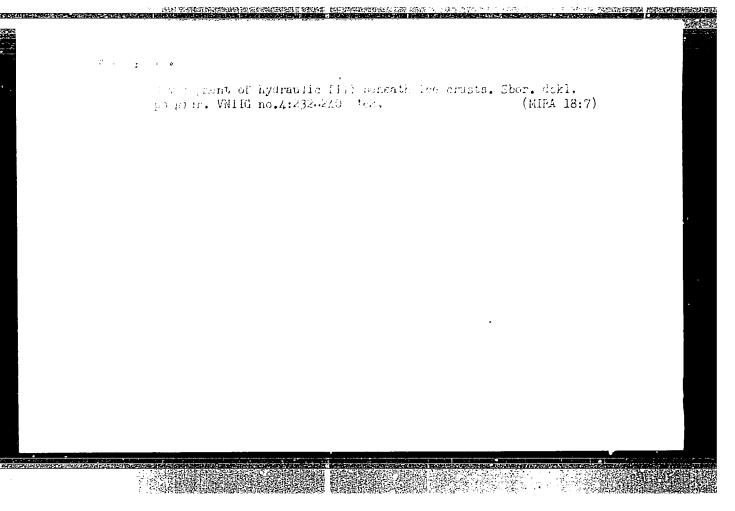
[Collection of reports on hydraulic engineering; the third engineering conference of young scientists] Sbornik dokladov po gidrotekhnike; tret'ia nauchno-tekhnicheskaia konferentsila molodykh nauchnykh rabotnikov. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1961. 183 p. (MIRA 17:2)

l. Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekh-niki.

ARABADZHYAN, I.R., red.; IZMAYLOVA, R.A., red.; KRAYEV, G.A., red. [deceased]; KRICHEVSKIY, I.Ye., red.; SOKOLOV, I.S., red.; SOLNYSHKOV, V.A., red.; STREL'TSOVA, T.D., red.; FOMIN. G.D., red.; SHUL'MAN, S.G., red.; ABRAMSON, L.S., tekhn.ref.

[Collection of papers on hydraulic engineering] Sbornik aukladov po gidrotekhnike. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 284 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya molodykh nauchnykh rabotnikov. 4th, 1962.



LEVENETS, N.P.; SAMARIN, A.M.; SEMIKIN, I.D.; KAZAKOV, V.E.; BEMBINEK, Y. .;

PANYUKHNO, L.G.; SVINOLOBOV, N.P.; AVERIN, S.I.; SMIRNOV, V.M.;

ZELENSKIY, V.D.; LAYKO, B.G.; TISHCHENKO, O.I.; OKHRIMOVICH, B.F.;

DANILOV, A.M.; TISHKOV, Yu.Ya.; PANOV, M.A.; MARKELOV, A.I.;

PETROV, A.K.; VASILEVSKIY, P.A.; PASYUK, K.I.; NESTEROV, V.I.;

KHRUSTAL'KOV, L.A.; GLAZKOV, V.S.; MAKAGON, V.G.; FOMIN, G.G.;

TRISHCHENKO, V.D.; KORZH, V.P.; SUYAROV, D.I.; ARSEYEV, A.V.;

PAVLYUCHENKO, A.A.; ZHADAYEV, V.G.; KONDORSKIY, R.I.; MOROZOVA,

I.A.; KOCHETOV, V.V.; PRUZHINER, V.L.; MALEVICH, I.A.;

MALIOVANOV, D.I.; ZAKOVRYASHIN, I.I.; NOVSKIY, I.S.; NOVIKOVA,

V.P.; GRISHIN, K.N.; MOSKOVSKAYA, M.L.; KORNEYEV, B.M.

Inventions. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:75-76 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

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3/112/60/000/008/004/012

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1960, No. 8, pp. 280-281, # 4.7309

AUTHOR:

Fomin, G.I.

TITLE:

Balancing-Transmitter With LF Telemetry System

PEPIODICAL:

Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta elektroenerg., 1958, No. 7, pp. 202-207

TEXT: TSNIEL has developed a new balancing-transmitter for a 1-f telemetry system which represents a modernized version of the existing "TYB -1" (GChB-1)8 transmitter. The author describes the operation principle of the GChB-1 transmitter which is a static automatic regulator of a-c frequencies. The signal to be measured (angle of loop rotation) is transformed, with the aid of an induction converter and rectifier, into d-c voltage, which is compared with the output voltage of a frequency meter. The difference signal is amplified by an unbalance amplifier and enters the control winding of a saturable reactor, controlled by a generator of alternating voltage of variable frequency. The output signal of the generator is transmitted to the frequency meter input. The output frequency of the generator is used as a gage of the angle of loop rotation of the induction converter. When the measured magnitude changes from 0 to the

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Balancing-Transmitter With LF Telemetry System

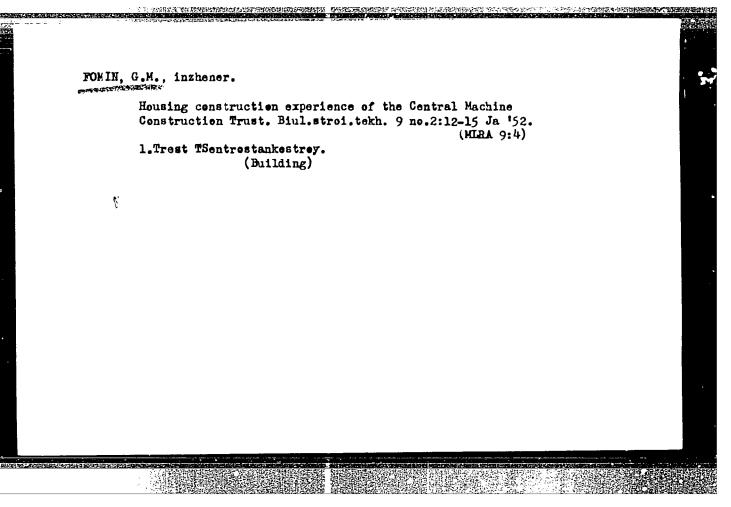
S/112/60/000/008/004/012

maximum, the frequency changes from 44 to 27 cps. In the new transmitter the most complex unit has been eliminated, i.e. the electronic unbalance amplifier containing 4 transistors. Owing to the fact that the power of the unbalance signal is rather low and is not able to ensure a direct control of the saturable reactor at low values of the coefficient of the "static state" (statism), the problem of the utmost value of the coefficient of "statism" was reconsidered. It was found that the coefficient of "statism" can be considerably increased while the given accuracy of conversion is preserved. The author describes the principal circuit of the new balancing-transmitter (without induction converter and power supply unit) and gives the basic characteristics: the output frequency depending on the induction converter voltage; the additional error from line voltage changes by ± 15%, relative to the frequency variation range does not exceed 0.88%. The error from temperature changes of the surrounding air in the range of  $\pm~20^{\circ}$  does not amount to more than 0.85%, which has been achieved by using a resistor with a low temperature coefficient. The frequency setting time for a change in the measured magnitude from 0 to half the maximum value is  $\leq$  1 second. There are 3 figures and 1 reference.

A SERVICION DE LA COMPANSION DE LA COMPA

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2



FORINAGENS

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1. FURID, G. M.; Inzh.

2a. USUR (602)

- 4. Apartment Houses; Flastering
- 7. Organizing plastering work in building apartment houses siul. Stroi. Tekh. 9 no. 7 April 1952 Trest fsentrostankos roy
- 9. Monthly List of Eussian Accession. Library of Congress, August, 1952. UNICLASSIFIUD.

Casting panels in molds. Stroitel' no.9:5-7 '58.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Upravleniya proizvodstvennykh predpriyatiy
Glavmosstroya.

(Moscow--Concrete slabs)

Pomin, g.m.

Device for forcing rods through draw dies. Metallurg 4 no.3:33-34 (MIRA 12:4)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Magnitogorskogo kalibrovochnogo zavoda. (Drawing (Metalwork)--Equipment and supplies)

FURMANDY, Horis Moiseyevich; SHIHTAYEV, Boris Mikhaylovich; FOMIN, G.M.
redaktor; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheakiy redaktor.

[Mine telephone system] Shakhtnaia telefonnaia sviaz'. Moskva,
Ugletekhizdat, 1955. 151 p. (MIRA 8:9)

(Mine communication)

FOMIN, G.M.; KHROMOV, P.I.; RYABCHIKOVA, G.A., REVZINA, F.S.;

New wire rope construction for skip hoisters on blast furnaces of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine. Metallurg 6 no.10:31-33 0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Magnitogorskiy kulibrovochnyy zavod i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metiznoy promyshelmosti. (Magnitogorsk--Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies) (Wire rope)

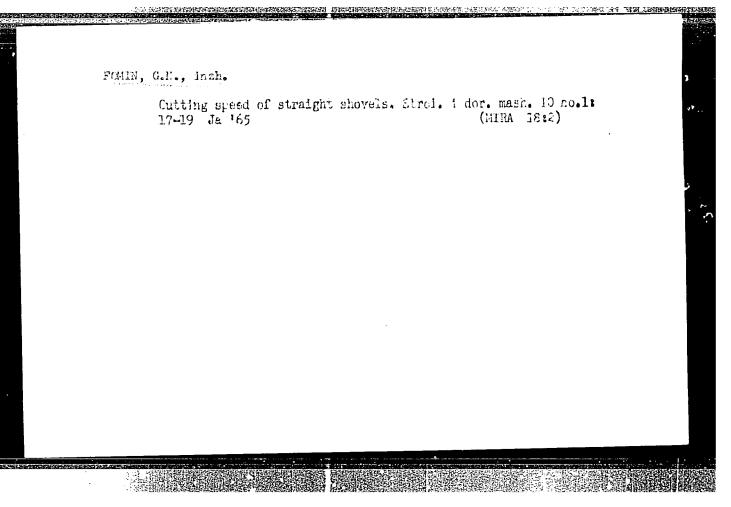
Rquipment for high-frequency communication with ingot-crane operators in the roughing shop of a metallurgical plant. Avtom.i prib. no.4:57-60 O-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

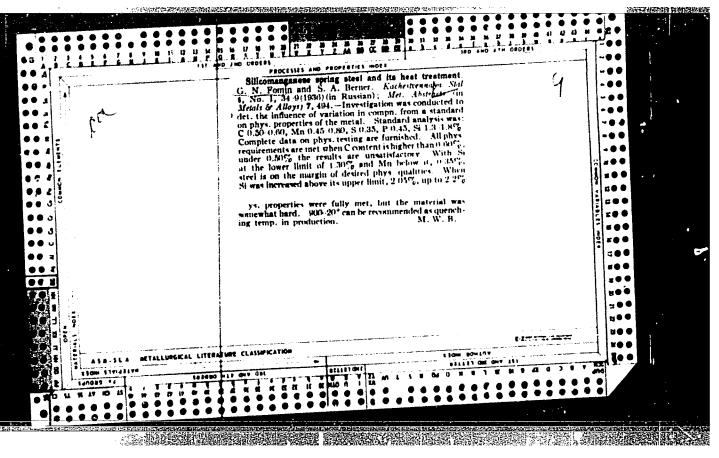
l. Luganskiy filial Instituta avtomatiki Luganskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Communication in management)

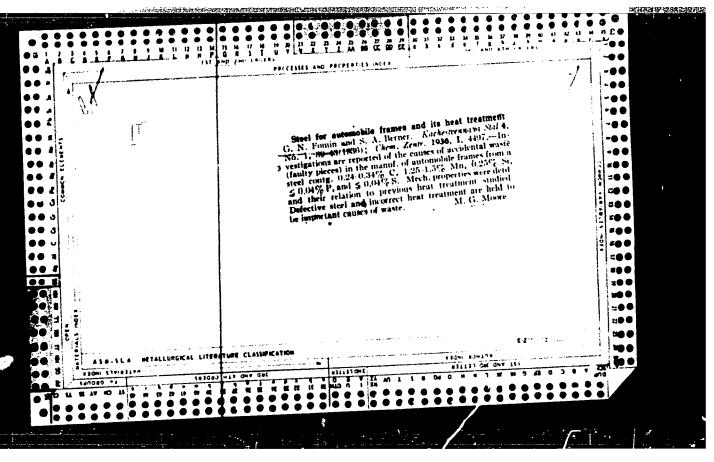
FOMIN, G.M.: LAPSHIN, L.Ya.; TARNAVSKIY, A.L.; KAGAN, I.S.; CHERNIKHOV, V.S.

Increasing the diameter of steel rods for wire drawing. Metallurg 8 no.8:24-26 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Magnitogorskiy kalibrovochnyy zavod i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metiznoy promyshlennosti (for Fomin, Lapshin, Tarnavskiy).
2. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Kagan, Chernikhov).



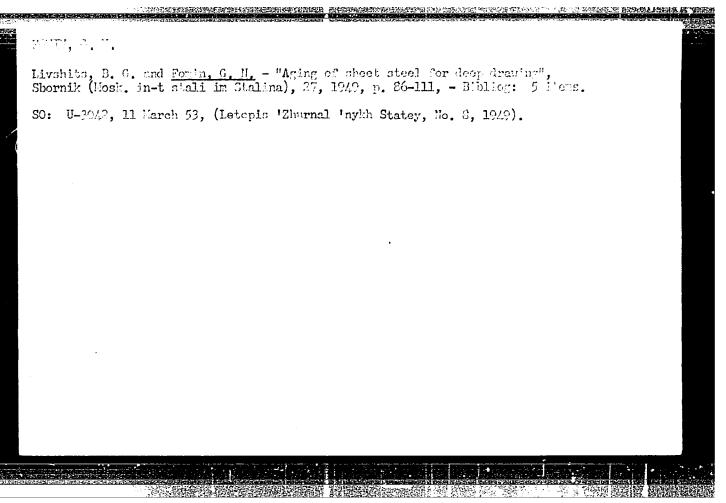




FOMIN, G. N., Engr. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Aging of Plate Steel for Extrusion." Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel imeni I. V. Stalin, 3 Jun 47.

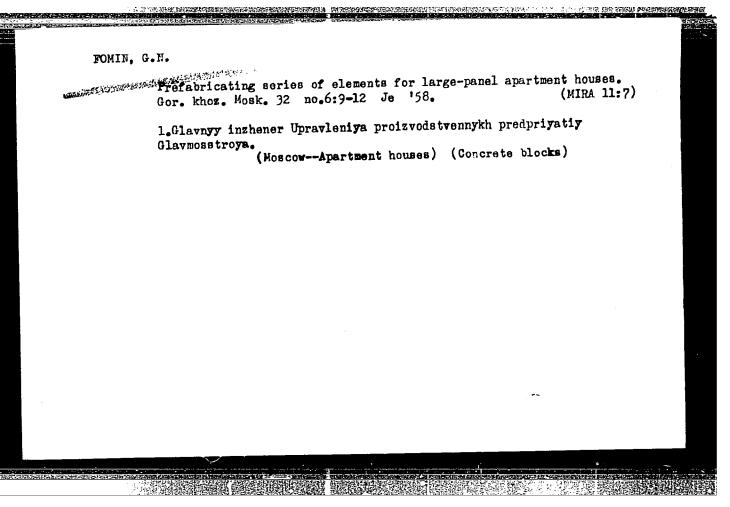
SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)



FOMIN, G.N.; DOBRZHANSKIY, P.I.

Large-panel walls constructed from gypsum concrete. Stroi.prom.
32 no.1:15-22 Ja '54. (MIRA 7:2)

(Walls) (Concrete)



LAGUTENKO, V.P., insh., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; FOMIN, G.N., inzh.; TESLER, P.A., kend.tekhn.neuk, nauchnyy red.; TYULEHEVA, L.M., red.izd-va; RYAZANOV, P.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Large-penel houses of thin-walled units; introduction of the first experimental house] Krupnopanle'nye doma iz tonkostennykh konstruktsii; iz opyte vosvedeniia pervogo eksperimental'nogo doma. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 103 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Precast concrete construction)

(Apartment houses)

FOMIN, G.N., inzh.; CHUBAREV, N.A., inzh.

Increasing the durability of the turning gear mechanism of universal excavators. Stroi. 1 dor. mash. 10 no.10:25-26 0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

CHUGUNOV, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich; SVICHINNIKOV, M.I., inzh., retsenzent; FOMIN, G.P., inzh., red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

لتعظي

[Fitting and ganging operations] Slesarno-lekal'noe masterstvo. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 46 p. (Biblioteka rabochegomashinostroitelia. Seriia: Peredovaia tekhnika - osnova kommunisticheskogo truda, no.10) (MIRA 15:7)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika instrumental'nogo tsekha Ural'skogo zavoda tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (for Chugunov).

(Machine-shop practice)

AUTHORS:

Yagodin, G. A., Fomin, G. S., Nisel'son, L. A.

TITLE:

The Determination of the Relative Volatility of the Products of the Interaction Detween ZrCl<sub>4</sub>, HfCl<sub>4</sub>, and POCl<sub>3</sub> (Opredelenity otnositelnoy letuchesti produktov vzaimodeystviya ZrCl<sub>4</sub> i HfCl<sub>4</sub> s POCl<sub>3</sub>)

PERICDICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskov khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 8, pp. 1971-1972 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present study the

In the present study the amount of the relative volatility of the products of the interaction between ZrCl<sub>4</sub> and HfCl<sub>4</sub> with POCl<sub>3</sub> was determined by means of a re-circulating apparatus. The hafnium content in the samples was determined by radioactive Hf<sup>181</sup>. The basic materials were purified by means of the sublimation method. The hafnium content in the basic material HfO<sub>2</sub> amounts to 0.8 per cent.

The relative volatility ( $\alpha$ ) of the materials investigated amounts to 1,160  $\pm$  0,005 at the pressure of one atmosphere. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 3 references, 1 of which is

Card 1/2

SOV/78-3-8-42/48

The Determination of the Relative Volatility of the Products of the Interaction Between ZrCl<sub>A</sub>, HfCl<sub>A</sub>, and POCl<sub>3</sub>

Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I.

Mendeleyeva (Chemical-Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev, Moscow) Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im. M. I. Kalinina (Institute for Non-Ferrous Metals

and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1957

Card 2/2

IGNAT'YEV, B. G.; NEZHEVENKO, L. V.; FOLTORATSKIY, N. I.; FOMIN, G. S.; YAKUTOVICH, M. V.

"Fabrication of large Gabarit makes from refractory carbides."

paper submitted but not presented at Intl Powder Metallurgy Conf, New York City, 14-17 June 1965.

ACC NR: AP6021526	SOURCE CODE:	UR/0089/66/020/0	06/0489/0494
AUTHOR: Ignat'yev Poltoratskiy, N. 1	B. G.; Nezhevenko,	L. B.; Kovalev, A	. V.;
ORG: none	:		
	of thin plate from		27
SOURCE: Atomnaya	energiya, v. 20, no.	. 6, 1900, 409=494	metal
TOPIC TAGS: zirce	onium, zirconium cari	bide, poster carbic ling, secondar this	plate desire.
ABSTRACT: Two me	thods of producing dive been investigated	verious surface-8	ctive additives;
2) rolling vzircon A mixture of the	powders of zirconium	-carbide and metal	lic zirconium -chlorethylene
was extruded unde which was sintere	r a specific pressur d at 2100-2500C for ss, specific extrusi ring had only a slig	up to 3 hr. Test	s showed that mperature and
Card 1/2	UDC: 621.7		

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density, which averaged from 5.02 to 5.82 g/cm3. Appreciably better results were obtained in extruding and sintering plate from the same mixtures with the addition of 0.3-1.5 wt. % of NiCO3 or NiC2O4 activating salts. For example, the oxygen content in both sintered and unsintered specimens with activating additives was 3-4 times lower than in specimens without additives (0.05-0.09 and 0.25%, respectively). The highest density plate (about 6.3 g/cm3-94% of the theoretical) was obtained with the addition of 0.3 wt.% NiCO3 or NiC2O4 to a powder with a specific surface of  $8 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ , which was extruded and subsequently sintered at 2400-2500C. Plate rolled from granulated powder with a particle size of 100-280 µ, prepared from a powder mixture plasticized with a 3% solution of 1.0 wt.% powdered rubber in benzine, was sintered at a temperature of up to 2000C in a vacuum of 10-3 mm Hg and at higher temperatures (2100-2500C) in an argon atmosphere at a pressure of 300-350 mm Hg. It was found that the density of the sintered plate increased with increasing powder fineness and sintering temperature. The best results were obtained with powder ground for 96 hr (a specific surface of 8 m2/g). The 1 mm-thick plate rolled from this powder, after sintering at a temperature of 2300C or higher, had a density of 6.5 g/cm<sup>3</sup> (97% of the theoretical). Elimination of the need for activating additives and higher density of the final product are definite advantages of the second method of producing thin plate from zirconium-carbide powder. Orig. art. ham: 2 figures and 8 tables.
SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 29Jan66/ ORIG REF: 007/
OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5037 Card 2/2 ///

SOV/137 58-8-17311

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958. Nr 8, p 159 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Fomin, G.T.

TITLE: Employment of Heating Furnaces for High speed Heating of

Steel Components Prior to Their Quenching (Uskorennyy

nagrev stal'nykh izdeliy pod zakalku v nagrevatel'nykh pechakh)

2001年,1941年,1950年,1950年,1950年,1950年,1950年,1950年,1950年,1950年,1950年,1950年,1950年,1950年,1950年,1950年,1950年,1950年,19

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Zhdanovsk. metallurg. in-t, 1957, Nr 4,

pp 169-194

ABSTRACT: The information presented below was obtained as a result

of investigations carried out in order to evaluate the possibilities of employing heating furnaces (HF) for high-speed heating (HSH) of specimens of U7 steel (in the form of a rod 40 mm in diameter) prior to their quenching, as well as through an analysis of works of other authors on HSH of specimens ranging from 100 to 900 mm in diameter made of steels 9Kh and 50G. The following facts were established. HSH of steel components in HF offers the same advantages as high-frequency induction heating. Temperature drops between the surface and the core of specimens 40 mm in diameter or more occurring during

Card 1/2 their HSH in HF, are approximately one half as great as the

SOV/137-58-8-17311

Employment of Heating Furnaces for High-speed Heating of Steel (cont.)

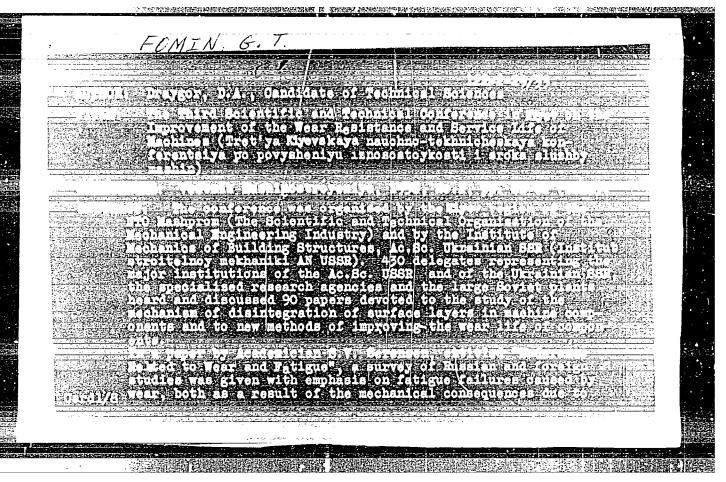
temperature drops arising during oil quenching, and one-third as great as the temperature drops occurring during quenching in water. Hardening procedures employing HSH in HF make it possible to control the depth of the hardened layer and to preserve the original structure of the core. Heating of large components made of carbon and low-carbon steels with poor deeptempering properties throughout their cross section until austenitic stage is reached is not advisable, both in theory and in practice. Hardening in conjunction with HSH and austenite transformation of the surface layer only is recommended for components operating under friction in connection with dynamic loads. Bibliography: 22 references.

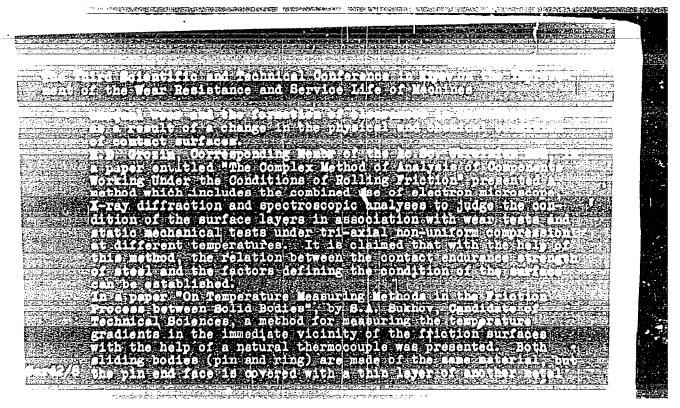
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- 1. Steel--Heating
- 2. Furnaces—Performance

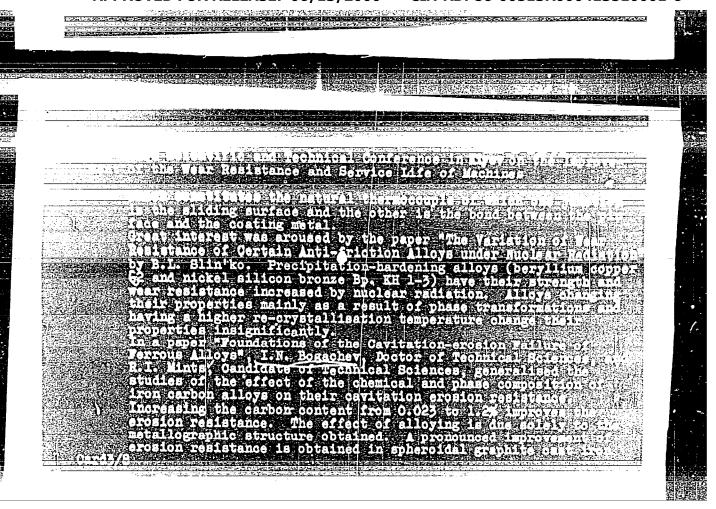
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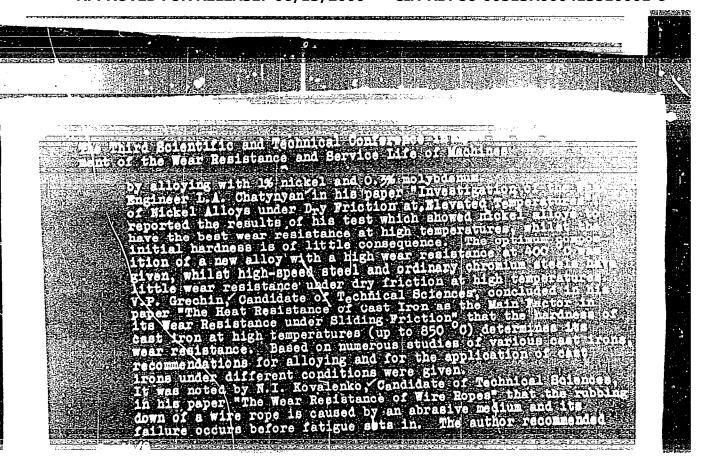
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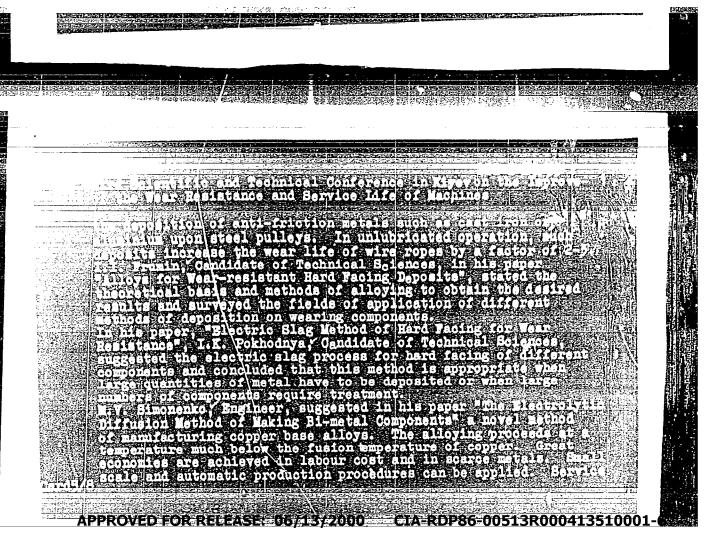


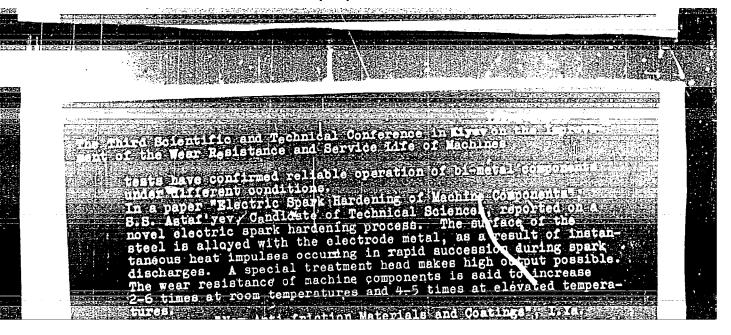


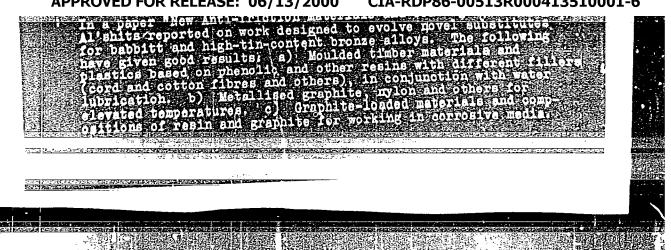
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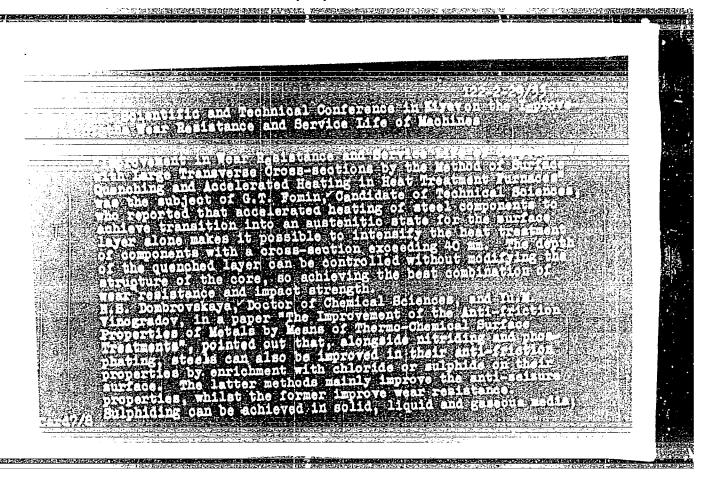


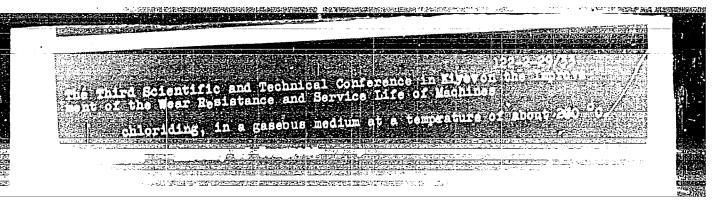












FOMIN, G.m., kund. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Mechanism and kinetics of pearlite to austenite transformation at high rates of heating. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. no.6: 131-139 Je 158. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Rekomendovano kufedroy metallovedeniya i termoobrabotki Zhdanovskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta.

(Steel---Heat treatment) (Metallography)

AUTHOR:

Fomin, G.T.

32-1-23/55

TITLE:

On the Methods of Investigating the Transformation Mechanism of Perlite Into Austenite in the Case of Increased or High Heating Velocity (O metodakh izucheniya mekhanizma prevrashcheniya perlita v austenit pri povyshennykh i vysokikh skorostyakh

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 56-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The new method recommended in this paper is based upon the property of steel to shrink in the case of polymorphous transformations, and, vice versa, to expand when cementite is transformed into austenite. As these transformations do not take place simultaneously, and as they take place at different temperatures, it is possible to describe both phenomena within one process. It is said here that in the case of a rapid heating of steel the polymorphous transformation of perlite-ferrite into austenite having a low content of carbon takes place first, and that only after this process is completed cementite is transformed into austenite. In the experiment described in this paper the dilatometric and magnetometric

Card 1/2

On the Methods of Investigating the Transformation Mechanism of Perlite Into Austenite in the Case of Increased or High Heating Velocity

32-1-23/55

curves were recorded simultaneously on a drum of the apparatus constructed by Kurnakov, which moved with a certain velocity. In this way it was possible to determine both the transformation mechanism and its kinetics. It was found that cementite goes over from the magnetic to the non-magnetic state at 2100. The work contains the representation of the dilatometric and magnetometric recordings carried out in the course of the heating of "Y 8A" steel at a heating velocity of 90/sec., by which the theories mentioned are confirmed. The method recommended here is called the differential-dilatometric method in order to distinguish it from the already previously suggested dilatometric method according to Gridnev and Kocherzhinskiy. There are 2 figures.

ASSCCIATION:

Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute (Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Metallurgy 2. Polymorphism-Transformations

roini, d. T.

Changing the Hachanical Properties of High-Carbon Steels by the Method of Rajid Houting for Quench-Hardening

Povsheniye iznosostoykosti i sroka sluzhby mashin. t. 2 (Increasing the Wear Resistance and Extending the Service Life of Maclines. v. 2) Diyev, Ind-vo AN UkrSSR, 1960. 200 p. 3,000 copies printed. (Series: Its: Trady, t. 2)

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obahchestvo mashinostroitel' noy promyshlennosti. Tsentral'noye i Kiyevskoye oblistnoye pravleniya. Institut

Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: B.D. Grozin; Deputy M'sp. Ed.: D. A. Draygor; M. I. Braun, I. D. Faynerman, I. V. Kragel 'shiy; Scientific Secretary: M. L. Barabash; Ed. of v. 2: Ta. A. Sarokhvalov; Tech. Ed.: N. C. Rakhlina.

COVERAGE: The collection contains papers presented at the Third Scientific Technical Conference held in Kiyev in September 1957 on problems of increasing the wear resistance and extending the servide life of machines. The conference was sponsored by the Institut stroitel noy mekhaniki AN Ukrson (Institute of Structural Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian S R), and by the noy promehlemosti (Keyev Regional Organization of the Scientific Technical Society of the Academy Industry).

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AUTHOR:

Fomin, G. T.

SOV/126-7-3-36/44

TITLE:

Stability of Cementite on Heating (Stoikost' tsementita pri nagrevanii)

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallow i metallowedeniye, Vol 7, Nr 3, pp 467-469

ABSTRACT: Slightly Abridged Translation.

1. Cementite was obtained by dissolving filings of steel Ul2A in a 10% aqueous hydrochloric acid solution at a temperature of -10°C. The residue was washed with cold distilled water, filtered, transferred from the filter into a glass tube and dried at first at 100°C, and subsequently at 250°C for two hours. A chemical analysis of the cementite powder obtained showed that it contained 6.62% C.

The resistance of cementite to heating was studied by the following methods: (1) simultaneous plotting of thermal and magneto-thermal curves; (2) simultaneous plotting of dilatometric and magnetometric curves, and (3) study of Card 1/6 the microstructure.

\* e.: m.

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Stability of Cementite on Heating

SOV/126-7-3-36/44

In the investigation by the first method the cementite powder was transferred to a quartz tube, one end of which was dilatometer tube.

A chromel-alumel thermocouple was used for plotting thermal curves. A spiral made of Nichrome wire, 0.5 mm diameter, wound on the quartz tube containing the specimen, was used as the transmitting element for registering the magnetometric curves. The thermocouple and the Nichrome spiral were connected to an oscillograph. The above curves were registered on photographic paper fixed to a revolving drum.

Specimens made of cementite powder were heated in an electric tube furnace. During heating alternating current forms in the Nichrome spiral, the amplitude of which will change only with change in magnetic properties of the specimen. By registering the sine curve for the change in the magnetic changes in the material investigated can be judged and hence the transformations in it. The results

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Stability of Cementite on Heating

SOV/126-7-3-36/44

of the experiments show that such a method is sensitive to very slight changes in the magnetic properties of the materials In this work the changes in amplitude of the alternating current are shown as two continuous curves going through the upper and lower amplitude points.

In the investigation involving simultaneous registration of the thermal and magnetometric curves, the specimen made from cementite powder was heated successively to 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 and 910°C, held at each temperature for 1.5 hours and then furnace cooled to room temperature. thermal and magnetometric curves of all heat treatments of cementite up to 800°C inclusive did not show any changes in the cementite. Fig.1 shows the thermal and magnetometric heating curves for the specimen up to 910° soaking at that temperature for 1.5 hours, whilst the cooling curves after this heat treatment are shown in Fig. 2. The magnetometric curve in Fig.1 shows the same picture as Card 3/6 on heating to lower temperatures.

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Stability of Cementite on Heating

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In the study of the stability of cementite by the dilatometric and magnetometric method the specimen was heated successively to 520, 620, 720, 840, 900 and 1000°C, held at each temperature for approximately 1.5 hours, and furnace-cooled to room temperature after each scaking. simple. not a differential dilatometer, was used.

The dilatometric and magnetometric curves of all heat treatments up to 840°C inclusive are identical and do not exhibit any changes in the heated material. The dilatometric curve is a straight line, and the magnetometric curve shows the change of cementite from the magnetic to the non-magnetic state at 210°C.

On heating to 900°C and holding at that temperature for 11 minutes, the dilatometric curve shows that the specimen length does not change. However, as the soaking time is increased the specimen length gradually decreases. A repeated heating to 900°C and holding for 30 minutes shows that, as a result of the first heating at 900°C, the specimen had become weakly magnetic at temperatures ranging from Card 4/6 room temperature to 720°C and the dilatometric curve for

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Stability of Cementite on Heating

SOV/126-7-3-36/44

this heat treatment is essentially the same as described above.

In Fig. 3 curves for the third heat treatment of the specimens, to 900°C and soaking for 32 minutes at that temperature, are shown.

In Fig. 4 the magnetometric and dilatometric curves for the heating of the specimen to  $1000^{\circ}\text{C}$  are shown. In this figure the dilatometric cooling curve for the specimen is also shown. The dilatometric heating curve shows the same characteristics as that obtained for heating to  $900^{\circ}\text{C}$  (see Fig. 3). The difference is only that the absolute elongation of the specimen on heating to  $650^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the curve of Fig. 4 is greater than that in the curve of Fig. 3.

The results of the investigation show that isolated cementite is stable up to 900°C, but above that temperature decomposes into austenite and graphite at a rate which is the greater, the higher the temperature.

Card 5/6

67729

Stability of Cementite on Heating

501/126-7-3-36/44

There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1957

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Card 6/6

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510001-6

25729 S/123/61/000/012/013/042 A004/A101

(710 AUTHOR:

Fomin, G. T.

TITLE:

Increasing the resistance to wear and the service life of parts having a large cross section by the surface hardening method with

accelerated heating in the furnace

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PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 12, 1961, 81, abstract 12B577 (V sb. "Povysheniye iznosostoykosti i sroka sluzhry mashin.

v. 2". Kiyev, AN UkrSSR, 1960, 57-69)

The author recommends hardening with accelerated heating in furnaces, which transforms only the surface layer of a certain thickness into the austenitic state, for all parts not requiring through-hardening or having a large cross section which exceeds the hardenability of the steel. Such a heating method makes it possible to intensify the heat-treatment process of parts with a cross section of from 40 mm and more, to considerably reduce or fully prevent the surface oxidation and decarburization, reduce the allowance for mechanical working after hardening, considerably reduce the labor-consuming mechanical

working of the hardened steel, and to lower the part manufacturing costs.

Card 1/2

25729 S/123/61/000/012/013/042 A004/A101

Increasing the resistance to wear ...

Hardening transforming only the surface layer into the austenitic state causes inner stresses and, consequently, reduces the probability of cracks forming in the metal. Solid parts subjected to accelerated heating prior to hardening obtain a high hardness and resistance to wear of the hardened surface layer. Moreover, the structure of the middle layers of the cross section do not change and maintain the necessary strength and toughness. There are 7 figures and 11 references.

N. Il'ina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510001-6" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

1710

25730 8/123/61/000/012/014/042 A004/A101

AUTHOR:

Fomin, G. T.

TITLE:

Changing the mechanical properties of high-carbon steels by the accelerated heating method prior to hardening

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 12, 1961, 81, abstract 12B578 (V sb. "Povysheniye iznosostoykosti i sroka sluzhby mashin. v. 2". Kiyev, AN UkrSSR, 1960, 165-171)

By increasing the heating rate in the furnace it is possible to change, within a wide range, the mechanical properties of hardened high-c rbon steels and obtain the desired combination of hardness, strength and toughness. With an accelerated heating in the furnace prior to hardening and subsequent low-temperature tempering of the hardened steel, it is possible to obtain a higher surface hardness and toughness than after the ordinary hardening with subsequent medium- or high-temperature tempering. High mechanical properties of high-carbon steel hardened with accelerated heating and subjected to low-temperature tempering are obtained under the condition that its structure consists of cryptocrystalline martensite with inclusions of fine and evenly distributed

Changing the mechanical properties ...

25730 8/123/61/000/012/014/042 A004/A101

cementite particles. The author recommends to introduce the accelerated heating in the furnace prior to hardening for the steel grades 97 (U7), 910 (U10) and 9XC (9KhS), this process being more efficient and economical and ensuring less oxidation and decarburization in the metal surface layer of the part than the ordinary heating process. There are 4 figures and 11 references.

N. Il'ina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

Organogenesis in corn and selection of pairs for hybridization.
Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no. 1:189-194 '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy selektsii i semenovodstva Kuybyshevskogo sel'skokhozysystvennogo instituta.

(CORN BREEDING)

FOMIN, G.V.

Morphological and physiological anlysis in corn breeding.
Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no. 2:171-174 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy selektsii i semenovodstva Kuybyshevskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.

\_FOMIN, G.V.; BLYUMENFEL'D, L.A.; SUKHORUKOV, B.I.

Electron-donor properties of the hydroxyl ion. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.5:1199-1201 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut khimichesloy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno 'ndemikom M.I. Kabachnikovym.

FOMIN, G.V.

Laying city gas lines in winter. Stroi. truboprov. 9 no.6: 21-22 Je '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Spetsializirovannoye stroitel'no-montazhnoye upravleniye tresta Rosgazstroy, Ivanovo.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510001-6"

CHETVERIKOV, A.G., BLYUMENFEL'D, L.A., FOMIN, G.V.

Possible mechanisms of the appearance and destruction of free radical states in calls. Biofizika 10 no.31476-486 (65. (MIRA 18:11))

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted Dec. 11, 1964.

FOMIN, G.Yaa; VASENINA, N.I., red.; ISHKOVA, A.K., red.; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn. red.; GROMOV, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Work and wages in state commerce] Trud i zarabotnaia plata v gosudarstvennoi torgovle; sbornik rukovodiashchikh materialov. Izd.2., perer. Pod red. N.I. Vasenina. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo torg. lit-ry, 1961. 335 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Wages--Commerce)

# [Labor and wages in Commerce] Trud i zarabotnaia plata v torgovle; sbornik rukovodiashohikh materialov. Sost. G.IA. Fomin. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo torgovol lit-ry, 1959. 277 p. (MINA 15:1) (Wages and labor productivity) (Russia—Commerce)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510001-6"

FUNIN, Georgiy Yakovlevich; V.SENIN N.I., red.; In YUSHIN,
A.P., red.

[Work and wages in state commerce; collection of
regulatory materials] Trud i zarabotnaia placa v gosudarstvennoi torgovle; sbornik rukovodinshchikk materialov.
Izd.3., perer. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1964. 303 p.

Mich 17:8)

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FOMIN, I.	drops to 160 v. Suggests that primary of power 236725 transformer be divided into sections and tapped so that voltage applied to selenium rectifier can be held constant.	c charging the batteries of the center from the ac line is inthe voltage of kolkhoz power ly and the selenium rectifier age batteries when the voltage	USGR/Electronics - Radiofication Wired Radio Centers  "The Equipment of KRU-2 Wired Radio Centers Should Wired Radio Center, Saratov Oblast "Radio" No 6, p 20	
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At industrial practice. Prof.—tekh. obr. 19 no.6:17-18
(MIRA 15:7)  1. Stroitel noye uchilishehe Ko.4, Astrakhan (Moscow-Building trades-Study and teaching)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012554

8/0056/64/046/001/0270/0272

AUTHOR: Fomin, I. A.

TITLE: Regge poles in the problem of the quasiclassical potential well at energies below the bottom of the well

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 46, no. 1, 1964, 270-272

TOPIC TAGS: Regge poles, quasiclassical potential well problem, Regge pole location, physical series of poles, unphysical series of poles, Regge pole collision, Regge pole collision point

ABSTRACT: The method developed by A. Z. Patashinskiy, V. L. Pokrovskiy, and I. M. Khalatnikov (ZhETF v. 44, 2062, 1963) for the analysis of the location and motion of Regge poles in the case of a quasiclassical rectangular potential well is extended to include the unphysical series of poles for energies below the bottom of the well. It is shown that in the latter case the poles, which lie on the real

Card 1/2

### ACCESSION NR: AP4012554

axis in pairs, move towards each other, collide, and go out into the complex domain. The positions of the collision points are found and a formula is obtained for the behavior of the poles as the energy  $E \to -\infty$ . The formula derived is analogous to that obtained by C. G. Bollini and J. J. Giambiagi (Nuovo Cim. v. 28, 356, 1963) by a different method, except that the latter contains an incorrect factor in the second term. "The author is grateful to I. M. Khalatnikov, A. Z. Patashinskiy, and V. L. Pokrovskiy for suggesting the problem and for numerous useful discussions." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Moscow Physicotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 13Jun63

DATE ACC: 26Feb64

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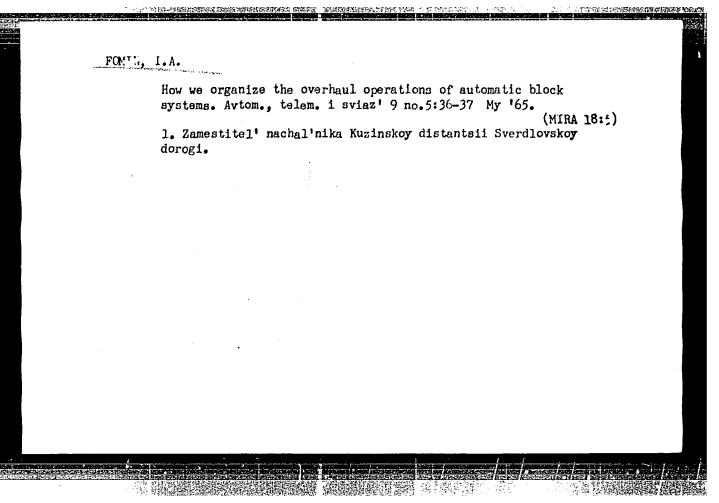
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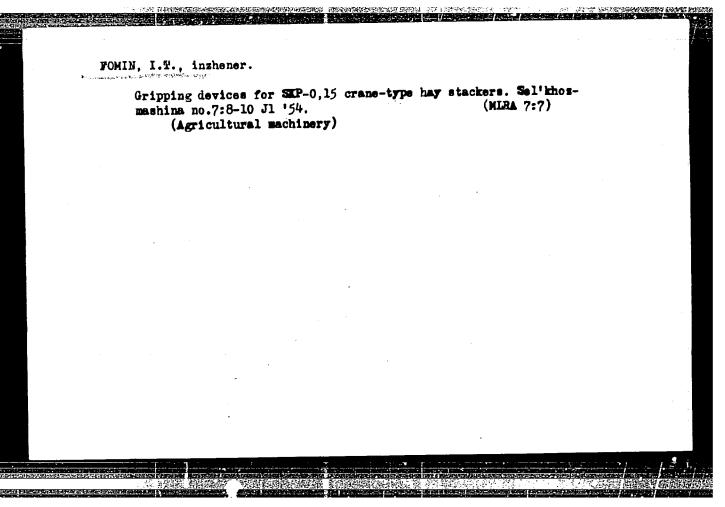
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Card 2/2

5





LIVSHITS, Sh.Ya., inzhener, redaktor; POMIN, I.V., inzhener, redaktor izdatel stva; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Plans for the modernization of knee and column milling machines, series DZFS models 680M, 610G and series GZFS moldels 680M, 610G, 680U, 610B, 680D, 680D, 610M, 610V, 610, 610D] Tipovoi proekt modernizatsii konsol'no-frezernykh stankov vypuska DZFS modelei 680M, 610G i vypuska GZFS modelei 680M, 610G, 680U, 610B, 680D, 680, 610M, 610V, 610, 610D. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. 1it-ry 1957. 111 p. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Dmitrovskiy savod frezernykh stankov. 2. Otdel modernisatsii i remonta stankov Eksperimental'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metalloreshushchikh stankov (for Livshits)

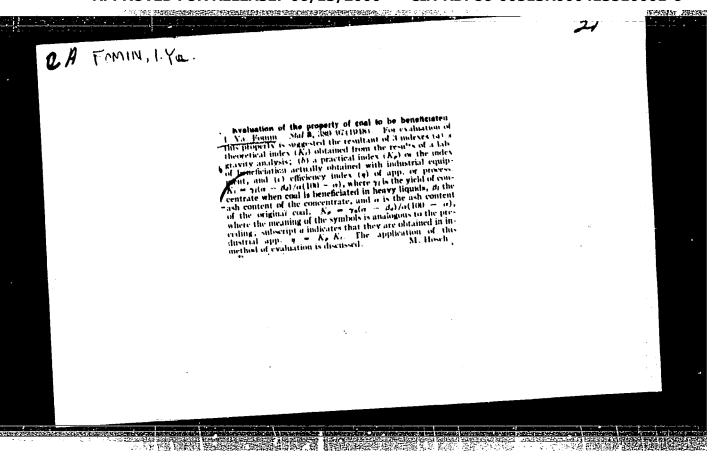
(Milling machines)

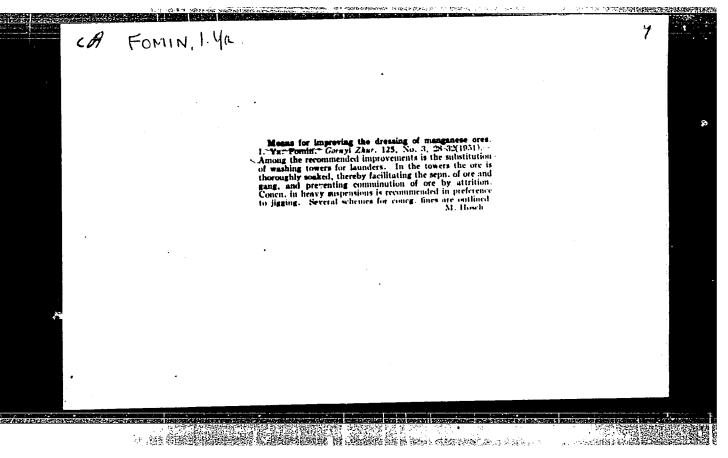
FOMIN, I. Ya.

Mbr., Sci. Res. Inst. for Mechanical Processing of Metals. -c1948-.

Cand. Technical Sci.

"Estimate of the concentration of coal." Stal', No. 5, 1948





LIVSHITS, Parel Yuri'yevich; FOMIN, Kirill Aleksandrovich; SEMENENKO, P.A., red., inzh.; FREGER, D.P., tekhn.red.

[Knurling convex numerical symbols on steel disks; the practice of the "Svoboda" Plant in Leningrad] Makatyvanie vypuklykh teifrovykh znakov na stal'nykh diskakh; opyt Leningradskogo zavoda "Svoboda." Leningrad, 1956. 10 p. (Leningradskid dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Informatsionno-tekhnicheskii listok, no.42. Mekhanichskaia obrabotka metallov) (MIRA 10:12)

(Marking devices)

一个。这种的技术中国的政治的主义,可以是一个人,但是是一个人,但是是一个人,但是是一个人,不是一个人。

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SCV/1755

Fomin, Kirill Alekseyevich, Lathe Operator

Skorostnoye narezaniye rez'b na tokarno-vintoreznom stanke s primeneniyem rez'boukazatelya (High-speed Threading With Turning Lathe Using Thread Chasing Dial) Kuybyshev/ Kuybyshevskoge knizhnoye izd-vo, 1956. 24 p. (Series: Novoye v tekhnike) 3,000 copies printed.

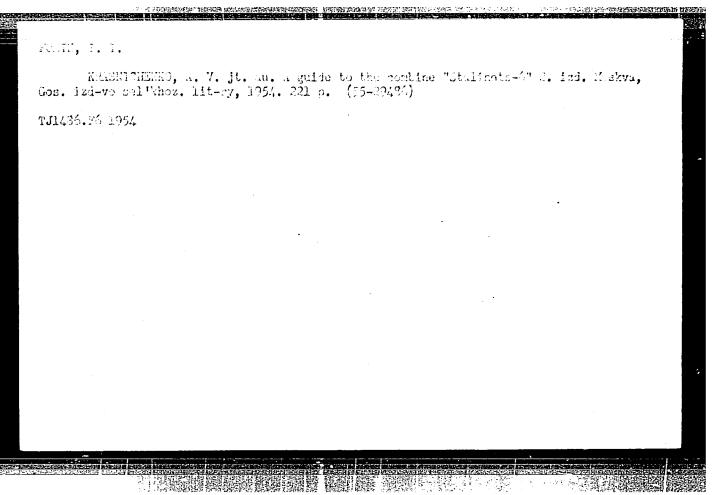
Ed.: P.S. Kulikov; Tech. Ed.: S.I. Kosykh.

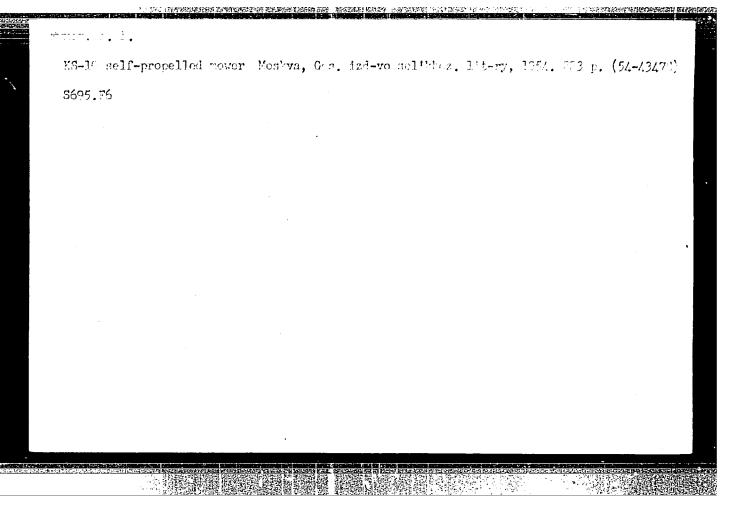
PURPOSE: The purpose of this booklet is to acquaint lathe operators with the modern thread-cutting techniques.

COVERAGE: In this booklet the author describes a new high-speed thread-cutting technique. He criticizes existing methods and proposes a more efficient method of thread cutting which involves the use of a thread chasing dial. A description is given of the universal thread chasing dial with interchangeable gears which enables

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High-speed Threading (Cont.)	SOV/1755	•	
rapid and efficient cutting of metric thread of There are several explanatory drawings and diagowas assisted by Candidate of Technical Sciences preparing the booklet. There are no references	rams. The M.Ya. Tal:	autnor	
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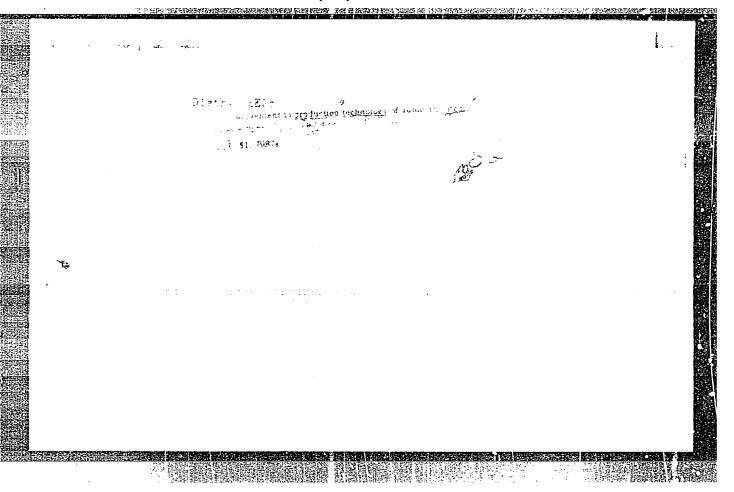


FOMIN, Ivan Ivanovich; KRASNICHENKO, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich, laureat
Stalinskoy premii; KRYUKOV, V.L., redaktor; PEVENER, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

是可能是一种的人,但是一种的人,但是一种的人,但是一种的人,但是一种的人,但是一种的人,但是一种的人,也是一种的人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个

[Manual for the "Stalinets-6" combine] Rukovodstvo po kombainu "Stalinets-6." Izd. 3-e, ispr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 217 p. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro (for Fomin) 2. Direktor Vsesoyusnogo Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo inctituta sel'skokhosyaystvennogo mashinostroeniya (for Kraspichenko) (Combines (Agricultural machinery))



Fomin, I.I., Zaitseva, A.D. and Konshin, P.P., Engineers at the Serp i Molot Works. AUTHOR: TITLE: Improving the production technology of free-cutting steel (Uluchshenie tekhnologii proizvodstva avtomatnoy stali.) PERIODICAL: "Metallurg" (Metallurgist), 1957, No. 1, pp. 15 - 16, (U.S.S.R.) ABSTRACT: Existing practice at the Serp i Molot Works for the production of type Al2 free-cutting steel (0.08 - 0.16% C, 0.60 - 0.90% Mn, 0.15 - 0.35% Si, 0.08 - 0.20% S and 0.08 - 0.15% P) was found to be capable of improvement. Measures required are: 1) strict control of filling rate for all moulds to give filling times over 3 minutes; 2) introduction of sulphur into the ladle in a metal container; 3) maintenance of the Mn/S ratio at a value not less than 7.5; 4) exclusion of heats with low carbon contents on melting; 5) fullest possible deoxidation, preferably by preliminary deoxidation of the bath with blast furnace ferrosilicon (7-10 kg/ton of metallic charge, depending on quality of silicon-manganese introduced. 1 table. 1. Zanod "Serp i malat" (Steel - metallurgy)